

ENTOMOLOGY.—*A new genus and species of North American Olethreutidae (Lepidoptera: Laspeyresiinae).*¹ J. F. GATES CLARKE, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The new species of olethreutid moth described herein, which becomes the type of a new genus, I take pleasure in naming for my friend Austin H. Clark, retiring curator of echinoderms of the United States National Museum, who, among his other accomplishments, is a lepidopterist of long-standing and world-wide repute.

Corticivora, n. gen.

Figs. 1-1e

Typus generis.—*Corticivora clarki*, n. sp.

Head rough; labial palpus not exceeding front, third segment about one-fifth the length of second. Thorax *without* posterior tuft.

Forewing smooth; termen nearly straight; 12 veins, all separate; vein 2 remote from 3; 3, 4, and 5 approximate at bases; 8 and 9 approximate basally; 11 from before middle; upper internal vein of cell from between 10 and 11, very weakly developed. Costal fold absent.

Hindwing *with* normal pecten on lower median vein; 8 veins; 3 and 4 stalked; 6 and 7 stalked; termen slightly concave.

Male genitalia with cucullus narrow and sacculus broad without spine clusters; socii well-developed, fleshy, haired pads; uncus absent.

Female genitalia with signa developed as scobinate-dentate cones.

Structurally *Corticivora* is similar to *Gypsonoma* (Eucosminae) though remaining clearly laspeyresiine. As in *Gypsonoma* all veins of the forewing are separate in *Corticivora* and in the hindwing 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 are stalked. The upper internal vein of *Gypsonoma* arises between 9 and 10 and that of *Corticivora* between 10 and 11. In the hindwing vein 5 of *Gypsonoma* is approximate to 4, whereas that of *Corticivora* is remote from 4.

In both genera the socii are present, a character seldom found in the Laspeyresiinae.

Corticivora appears to be most nearly related to

Laspeyresia but differs from it by the stalking of veins 6 and 7 of the hindwing, the presence of socii, and the form of the signa.

Corticivora clarki, n. sp.

Alar expanse, 10-11 mm.

Labial palpus sordid whitish; second segment suffused and sparsely irrorate with gray; second segment almost wholly gray externally, except apex. Antenna dark grayish fuscous with narrow, paler annulations. Head creamy white. Thorax grayish fuscous. Ground color of forewing cinereous, the scales narrowly white-tipped; basal patch and other dark markings grayish fuscous as illustrated; narrow subbasal line of cilia black, cilia leaden. Hindwing light grayish fuscous; cilia, except subbasal band, paler. Legs creamy white suffused and banded with grayish fuscous. Abdomen grayish fuscous above, creamy white beneath.

Male genitalia.—As figured. Cucullus with strong, long setae along ventral edge; aedeagus broad and flattened dorsally and distal two-thirds abruptly narrowed, cylindrical, pointed.

Female genitalia.—As figured. Signa conical, studded with sharp scobinate-dentate processes; posterior portion of ductus bursae lightly sclerotized, slender.

Type.—U.S.N.M. no. 60582.

Type locality.—North Guilford, Conn.

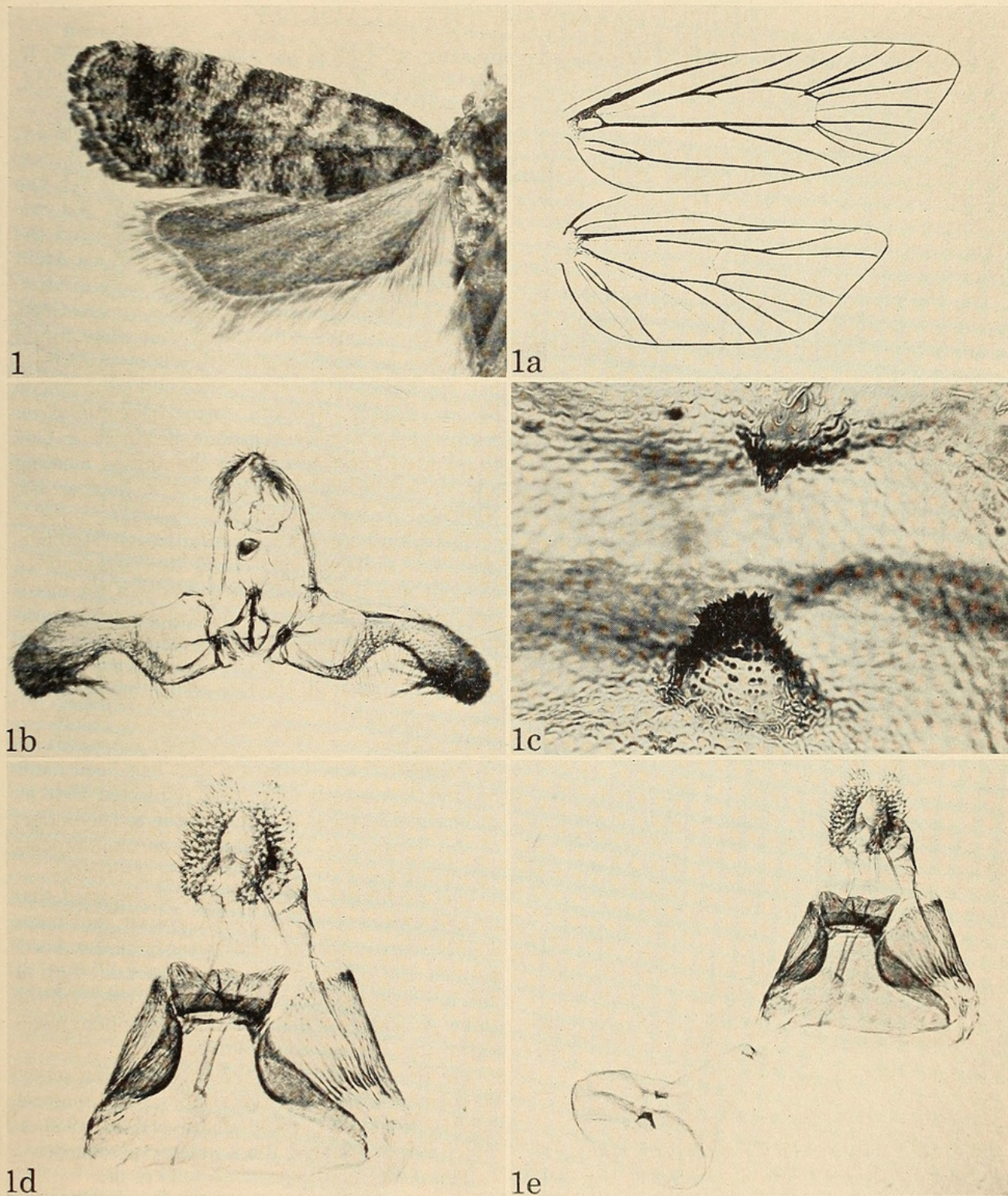
Food plant.—Red pine (*Pinus resinosa* Ait.).

Remarks.—Described from the type male and four male and three female paratypes from the type locality, all reared by G. H. Plumb and J. V. Schaffner. Emergence dates range from June 24 to July 2, 1944. Paratypes in the U. S. National Museum and British Museum (Natural History).

G. H. Plumb, who submitted the above material for identification, will publish the life history of this interesting species.

The photographs for the accompanying figures were taken by Floyd B. Kestner, photographer of the Smithsonian Institution.

¹ Received October 6, 1950.



FIGS. 1-1e.—*Corticivora clarki*, n. sp.: 1, Left wings; 1a, venation of right wings; 1b, ventral view of male genitalia with aedeagus in situ; 1c, enlarged view of signa; 1d, detail of genital plate and ostium; 1e, ventral view of female genitalia.



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